## NEW YORK HERALD.

CONTRACTOR

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. FORWER AND PROPRIETOR

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pons, solucited from only quarter of the world; if used, will be

possessed by the control of t NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not taken to ended communications.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GAR! EN, Broadway.—Afternoon and Evening Stron's Royal Cincols. WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, opposite Bond street,-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- School FOR SCAN

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway .-NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery.-Afternoon-Sations Asseming-Rag Picker or Date 1988-Raising the Wind-Harold Hawk.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -- Day BETANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.-LLOYD'S MINSTREES IN BURELES UN BURELES AND BURELES MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - Sonos, BOUDDIR PANTHEON, No. 659 Broadway - Mr. San

New York, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

#### OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

The price of the SUNDAY HERALD, to the publie, is hereafter to be THREE CENTS per copy. The price to agents and newsboys will be two CENTS. This increased price will not affect the public, because they have all along paid three cents to the newsmen for our Sanday edition; but the addition is of considerable importance to us in view of the enormous expenses we shall incur during the war for expresses, telegraphic despatches and messengers.

#### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will do us a great favor and advance their own interests by sending their business notices to the office before NINE o'clock in the evening. Our circulation is now so large that the earlier our paper goes to press the earlier it will reach the hands of the public.

### THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The conflicting reports of the last few days relative to the situation of affairs at and around Washington have received a somewhat satisfactory solution in the intelligence which we are enabled to give in our columns to-day, at least as far as the movements of the regiments despatched from the North are concerned. It is certain now that the Seventh regiment of New York and the Massachusetts regiment have arrived safely in Wa-hington. The Seventh and a part of the Massachusetts regiment took the line of march from Annapolis early on Wednesday and reach d the junction at ten o'clock on Thursday moraleg. From this point they took the train for Washington, where they arrived in the afternoon and marched through Pennsylvania avenue to the President's house, and thence to the Wat Department. The train which took them on returned to the junction at four e'cleck in the afternoon, and carried the remainder of the Massachusetts regiment to the junction, where they were ordered to remain and guard the road. The Seventh, it is said, rebuilt the bridges and repaired the road on their route.

The steam transport Baltic, which arrived here vesterday from Annapolis, which port she left on Thursday morning, reports that the Twelfth regiment had started for Washington, and were then twelve miles on their march to the junction, and, as the road was open, the gallant Seventh had already passed safely over. There is no doubt that the Twelfth reached Washington in a few hours. In all probability the Seventy-first and Sixth regiments, which left New York on the same day (Sunday last), also arrived at the capital in the wake of the Twelith.

The steamer Wyoming, which arrived at Perryville. Maryland, yesterday, reports that when she left Annapolis, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, two steamers of the New York fleet had just arrived there-the Marion and Montgomery-with the brig of war Perry as convoy, and that the Sixty-ninth regiment were then disembarking. As the Sixty-ninth went on the James Adger, however, it may be that the officers of the Wyoming were mistaken either as to the names of the New York steamers, or of the regiment then disembarking at Annapolis; but as the whole fleet which left here on Tuesday, comprising the Alabama with the Eighth on board, the James Adger with the Sixty-ninth, the Marion with the Thirteenth (Brooklyn regiment), and the Montgomery with the cavalry troop of the Flighth, together with the brig Perry as convoy, were seen at anchor in the Chesapeake, by the Keystone State, which arrived here from Washington vesterday, near the mouth of the Potomac, and were passed by the Baltic farther up the bay, there can be very little doubt that the whole arrived at Annapolis, and that the three regiments are in Washington by this time.

We learn on the authority of Captain Sherman. of the Vermont Arsenal, who came from Washington in the Keystone State, that the Potomac was open, no obstructing batteries being planted on its shores by the secessionists, and the heights of Georgetown and Arlington being both held by the government. And it is to be regretted that the government did not send the Pawnee to the mouth of the river with this intelligence, so that the vessels from New York might have gone direct to Washington, and thus saved the troops a tedious march of sixteen miles from Annapolis to the junction, besides enabling them to reach Washington one

As to the movements of the rebel troops, we

special correspondents at Pensacola, Florida, was compelled to leave there very hurriedly by the secessionists on the 21st inst. He reached Montgomery on the 26th, and with considerable difficulty got safely as far North as Cincinnati from which point he telegraphed us yesterday. He reports the condition of things at Fort Pickens to be in statu quo. The rebels have given up the idea of attacking it for the present until they get reinforcements and are supplied with columbiads, the small forty-two pounders they have not being sufficient to do any damage to the fort. Six thousand rebei volunteers are said to be ready for service at Richmond, which number, it is calculated, will be increased to 25,000 at the close of the week. There seems to be very little doubt that both Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens are there now; Gen. Beauregard is, in all probability, still in Charleston. A State battery has been erected at Yorktown, and another at a point three miles above Richmond. At Harper's Ferry 4,000 men were stationed; but it is supposed that they are under orders to move at once to a location nearer the federal capital. Twenty-five hundred secession troops are at Norfolk.

Such are the movements up to the last accounts of troops of both hostile parties. Other events, however, appear to be transpiring in Maryland which bear somewhat on the course of events. It is freported from Harrisburg that a considerable flight of negroes into Pennsylvania is taking place, and that an attack has been made by a body of Marylanders on the village of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, in consequence. It is said that whole families are leaving Maryland and flying into the counties of Adams, York and Franklin, Pennsylvania, and that the fear has become general in the border counties of Maryland that the departure of the whole slave population is imminent. Over 500 slaves have already ran off.

Ramors reach as from Baltimore that a remarkable change of sentiment in favor of the Union has taken place there, which is indicated in a measure by the tone of some portions of the press, and other circumstances; but the reports need confirmation. Our latest intelligence from that quarter represents that city as still under the control of the secessionist mob, though quiet.

Washington may be considered safe for the present. It is stated that there is no want of provisions there, and that the government has made ample arrangements for all necessary supplies.

#### The News.

A meeting of the Home Guard was held at the Astor House yesterday evening, at which it was decided to tender the command to Mr. George law. The Guard is to be composed of twenty thousand men, all to be able bodied and active. They will be armed with rifles, and will soon be ready for service. Mr. Law will meet a committee at the Astor House this morning to inform them whether he will accept the responsible position offered him or not.

The American Telegraph Company will commence receiving messages from Washington this morning. Those deposited at the office here (21 Wall street | before half-past one o'clock of each day, will reach Washington the same evening. Avrangements are being made by which an almost hourly communication will be made with Wash ington. The press will thus be enabled to furnish to the public a much fuller and more reliable idea of the state of affairs at Washington than they have done for some days past.

The departure of Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zonaves has been nostponed until Sunday, when they will leave in the Baltic for Washington. Two stands of colors are to be presented to them-one by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr., and one by the ladies of the Astor House.

The ex-members of the Sixty-ninth regiment, ing immediately another Irish volunteer regiment. and for this purpose a meeting is to be held on Monday evening next, at the headquarters of the Sixty-ninth regiment, No. 42 Prince street

The Democratic Republican General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and adopted a series of patriotic resolutions, endorsing the action of President Lincoln in calling out volunteers to enforce the laws. Even old Tammany denies the right of secession, and evinces a determination to give a hearty support to the government.

During the whole of yesterday Major Anderson was very much indisposed, and kept quiet in his own apartments at the Brevoort House. He has been troubled with a slight cough for some time past, and evidently stands much in need of rest and quietness. A number of visiters called on the Major yesterday, but were not so numerous as on previous days. Several military companies marched past the Brevoort House yesterday, and amongst them was the newly formed German regiment, who now muster about one thousand strong

The steamship United Kingdom, which left this port on Tuesday last for Glasgow, will call of Cane Race this afternoon or to-morrow for the latest news and despatches. The line to Cape Race has been down for some days in consequence of a terrifle storm throughout Newfoundland, but may provibly be in order to-day, in which case despatches will be transmitted to the United King

By the party express we are in receipt of dates from San Francisco to the 13th inst. There is but little political news. The Catholic School bill, which was before the Legislature, was causing a good deal of discussion and excitement. The Oregon papers are full of exciting accounts from the mines. Dates from Denver City are to the 22d inst. It is expected that the Indians will give a great deal of trouble in Kansas. The Union senti ment among the people was strong.

A meeting of the ladies of the congregation of ty church, and of St. Paul's, St. John's and chapels, to the number of about one hunand fifty, took place yesterday morning in Sunday school room of St. John's chapel, for the purpose of providing articles for the hospitals and the use of the United States Army. A committee of three ladies from each congregation was nominated, and a subscription list opened which was headed by Miss Jones, Mrs. J. J. Astor and Mrs. Remsen with \$100 each. Other soms varying in amount, were also subscribed.

In the United States Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, Mr. Wilcoxson, Assistant District Attorney, said that the question of imposing ad ditional duties on engravings printed in colors, as colored engravings, had been decided against the government. He would, therefore, submit to a verdict for the claimant in a case then before the Court. This is important to importers of that description of articles of art.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court ad journed yesterday until Monday. They have no made any presentments for treason as yet. At the Board of Aldermen last evening Alder

man Barry moved that Alderman Dayton take the chair. On the roll being called a quorum was not present, and an adjournment was ordered sine die The cotton market continued firm yesterday, while sales were moderate, having been confined to about 500 600 bales, closing within the range of 13%c. a 14c. for midding uplanes; even lots could not be readily had un-Lave also some reliable information. One of our | der the latter squre. Flour was in better domaind an | by the authorities and people of the revolted | the army of defence going forth from the

bi. for common and medium grades of State and Western ands. Southern flour was active and decidedly higher Wheat was in good request, and prices steady. Corn was irm and in steady demand. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$18 37% a \$18 50, and prime at \$13 50. Sugar were comparatively quiet; the sales comprised about 200 hhds., confined to the trade, and 200 hhds. Porto Rico by auction, at prices given in another column. Coffee wa julet, awaiting the public sale to come off to-day Freights were rather firmer, while engagements were

The Conservative Press of New York City

No events have transpired, since the commencement of difficulties between the North and South, so distressing as the bloodshed, and subsequent anarchy, that have been witnessed in the city of Baltimore, from no other cause than the "taking of things into their own hands," by the people, which Mr. Law would have imitated on a large scale. It will be the result of mere accident, if the horrors of mob law are not perpetuated there, and if scenes of violence do not still take place, without a parallel in the history of the United States. There is no government, no order, no authority; and the martial law which has been proclaimed, is merely armed lawlessness, and a systematized reign of terror. Respectable citizens have fled for their lives; there is no security for property; commerce is annihilated; bankruptcy stares business men in the face ; and a shock has been given to confidence, in Maryland, from which it cannot recover in years. The frenzy of some drunken, excited horde, may lead to an attack, at any moment, upon Fort McHenry, the effect of which would be, that Baltimore would be reduced to ashes.

Such have been the consequences of a depart are from the established order of things, in a place numbering but two handred thousand inhabitants. And it is appalling to remember that, within a little more than a week, this city, from different causes, was menaced with similar misrule, and the unchaining of elements, whose rage would bave reduced our metropolis to a pande monium. There is no doubt that plans existed to destroy newspaper offices, injure individuals, sack private residences; and that the days succeeding the bombardment of Fort Sumter, had very nearly proved to be the be ginning of an epoch of wretchedness, which would not have ended until banks ware houses, the mansions of the rich, public buildings, and the accumulated wealth of our merchants, had become the prey of a savage ex cited mob, who would have regarded everything they could lay their hands on, as legitimate plunder.

Secret organizations, and the incendiary language of that portion of the republican press, had prepared the way for, and instigated, every species of atrocity, blindly ignoring that, although the first effect of their machinations might have been injury to those whose prosperity and enterprise they envied, the conflagration would not have ceased, until they, also, and all they possess, had perished in it. Experience has proved that the people of New York, are, in the main, order loving and peace ful; but, with a population, including Brooklyn, of considerable over a million, there must ever be a sufficient number of ruffians to turn disorder to their own account, and paralyze immediate attempts to reduce them to submis-

It is exclusively owing to the wise, prudent and patriotic course of the conservative portion of our public journals, that scenes hideous to contemplate have not been witnessed, and acts frightful to imagine, have not been perpetrated, in the city of New York. For months previously, they had advocated peace. Deprecating civil war; condemning secession: appealing to the people against extremists in the North and in they had striven to avert the storm which darkened our political horizon. But. with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, an epoch of aggression opened which they were the very first to comprehend the iniquity of; to denounce as it deserved; and to call upon the government of the United States to punish. So long as there was a hope of avoiding that most fearful of calamities-a bloody sectional conflict; while a chance remained of inducing the States that had rebelled to return to their allegiance, they urged forbearance, and believed that delay was wise. With the first sound of cannon, and the cowardly assault by eight thousand troops upon seventy starving men, they immediately raised the flag of the Union; assumed the position that belonged to them of leaders in an inevitable war: and summoned the administration to energetic, vigorous,

prompt, and decisive action. The conservative journals of New York city have effected what no other influence could have achieved-they have rendered the North a unit, in the present crisis. They have poured oil upon the troubled waters of local party strife, and have succeeded in causing minor issues to be buried out of sight, until the flag of our country shall wave victorious, over every fortress, custom house, arsenal and post office of which possession has been usurped by revo lutionists and misguided men. They have caused the hundreds of thousands of people in New York, to feel towards each other, once more, like brothers, and to direct all their hostilities against a common foe. It is good that so enviable a unanimity prevails, and it is the determination of the people to sustain the government of Mr. Lincoln in its efforts to suppress rebellion and restore the flag of the country to the position it has lost. Should the administration lack vigor and energy, there are proper and legal methods of stimulating it to more efficient action; but it would render confusion worse confounded, if suggestions like those of Mr. Law were listened to.

A SPECIMEN OF THE COOL IMPUDENCE OF THE Secessionists.-Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, "Provisional Vice President of the Confederate States," was, the other day, at Richmond, Virginia, and made a model revolutionary speech. In the course of it he declared that "the cause of Baltimore was the cause of the whole South." So, then, let it be; for this will enable the North to make quick work of the Southern cause. But the cool imlence of Master Stephens in his new characer of a recessionist was in his argument to that President Lincoln, in calling for 0.000 armed men to stand by the Union, and denouncing all Southern confederacy men pirates who sailed under letters of marque piratical purposes, usurped the powers of Congress and violated our constitution. Pray, Mr. Constitutionalist, where was the authority in the constitution for the robberies committed

more active, and closed at an advance of Sc. a tic. per States in the appropriation of all those custom houses, mints, arsenals, forts, ships, post offices, &c., the property of the United States' If there is any authority in the federal constitution of the Union, or in that of the revolted States, for such wholesale stealing, we have not been able to find it. Nothing except a pious schortstion of honesty on the part of a highway cobber, after emptying the pockets of a traveller, could equal this cool constitutional pleading of Master Stephens.

> TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE SYAT OF WAR. Considerable difficulty exists at present in obtaining reliable and regular news by telegraph from the seat of war. All the lines south of Washington are of course in the hands of the rebel authorities, while the lines north o Washington are under the control of the United States government, whose agents are located at the different offices for the purpose of preventing the transmission of intelligence of military movements which might give information to the enemy. There can be no objection to a prudeat supervision on the part of the government over despatches relative to military movements in this crisis and neither the newsparer press nor the public at the North would be disposed to find fault with it. But at the ame time the government should take care that their agents are competent and intelligent persons, who are capable of discriminating between such desputches as are safe to trans mit and such as may thwart the designs of the government and promuigate information which may prove of service to the rebe's. There is a great deal of news which the public are entitled to receive-such as the arrival of regiments at Washington, for instance, or their location, if they have not reached there, how they fare, and whether they are sick or in good health-which might be transmitted without ony danger to the government.

> The friends and families of the volunteers saturally desire to learn these facts through the newspapers, and if Intelligent agents had the supervision of the telegraphic despatches a good deal of satisfactory information could be forwarded to the North without doing any harm. As it is, however, despatches are either suppressed or garbled by the government agents without any just discrimination, and we hope that a better system will be adopted in future.

> OPPOSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS TO THE GOVERNMENT-What is the matter with the republican journals of New York? What do they want? They continue to be deeply dissatisfied with the President and his Cabinet Some want to have Seward removed; some desire to oust Chase; some to get rid of the whole Cabinet at one fell swoop. Some even insist upon baving the President himself superseded, to make way for a Cromwell, or a military dictator. As that can only be done by violence and anarchy, it seems a rather strange cure for disunion and disorder. The predecessor of Cromwell was superseded by the scaffold. Do our amiable contemporaries want to see the President of their choice superseded in that fashion? Or do they, under the guise of fighting for a written constitution, seek to overthrow the government by mob law and military despotism, and to inaugurate the bloody scenes of the French Revolution?

> Now, why should these journals work themselves into such fits of frenzy? They got three or four of the best offices from Mr. Lincoln One of them, moreover, was offered the mission to Turkey; another the Consulship to Paris. and others were offered similar positions. What would they have? The only thing which can satisfy them is to make Chevalier Webb Major General of the North, Greeley Secretary of the Interior, and the Hon. Jenkins Raymond Secretary of State. Then there would be unanimity and vigor in the Cabinet, and the war against the secessionists would be carried on with rare prudence and energy. If the President does not make these changes he will be assailed to the bitter end; and it would be a curious chapter in the history of his administration if he were compelled to fall back for support upon the journals which opposed his election. just as his chief dependence for the defence of the capital and the safety of his person is the democratic fighting element which voted against

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN THE WAR - Not the least remarkable feature in the present war excitement is the alacrity with which citizens of foreign birth or origin, and even those who are not naturalized at all, are bastening to the defence of the government and the national flag. There is hardly a foreign country represented in this city the children whereof are not organizing regiments and tendering their services to the government. It is no matter of surprise to see the adopted citizens of Irish birth marching in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, and volunteering five times the number of men required, for this class is always to be found strongly represented in the militia of every State, and ready for active service in defence of the republic; and the same is true of the French and German element. But the present crisis has called out the Italians, the Scandinavians, the Scotch and the English. In one general movement on the side of the government-A regiment composed of British residents of

New York-many of whom, we presume, are not American citizens, but still acknowledge allegiance to the crown of England -is being rapidly formed. The Scotch regiment (the Seventy-ninth),

wearing the tartan of old Scotia, are nearly ready to march, and may be off for the South in a few days. The French (Fifty-fifth) have offered their services, and are impatient for orders. They intend to go forth in splendid condition. with all the traditionary Gallic spirit of their race, perfect in discipline and appointments, vivandiers and all; and with this intent they have been liberally supplied with funds by their fellow citizens of French birth. The German regiment is now encamped on the Battery, enjoying the luxuries of a campaign in advance, under canvass, anxiously awaiting orders for the field-and a gallant regiment of fighting men they are. The Sixty-ninth, representing the bone and sinew, the pluck and fighting properties of the Irish element, are already on their way to the seat of war. A regiment of Italians, under Cot. Tinelli, is in process of organization-a regiment which will include, as we are informed, all the organ grinders of the city-a hardy and enduring race, familiarized with bardship and exposure, who will make excellent soldiers. The Scandinavians, too, the descendants of the warlike Vikings (the term of Northern Europe in ancient days), are rallying to the standard of the constitution and the Union.

In short, every nationality is represented in

metropolis, thus not only proving the fidelity of all classes of adopted citizens to the flag of that country which has afforded them home and shelter, but manifesting by the most potent evidence the unity of American citizenship, whether enjoyed by birth upon American soil, or accepted under the wise and benignant provisons of the constitution.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF MARYLAND .- POOT little Maryland stands in a most critical position, and the probabilities are that her Legislature, called to meet in extra session yesterday, at the city of Frederick, will harry her headlong into the abyss of ruin. The city of Fred erick lies well out of the way of immediate canger, situated, as it is, within twenty miles of Harper's Ferry, or some forty-five northwest of Baltimore The abandonment, then, of An aspolis, the State capital, and the selection of Frederick for this extra session of their Legislatore shows that these Maryland secessionists are still moved by some considerations of pradence. They may, perhaps, at the eleventh hour, shrink from the act of self-destruction; but with Virginia and the other revolted States ready to support her, the chances are that Maryland may be turned over to Jefferson Davis. In this event, she will probably be able to muster 20,000 men for defensive purposes; and as there are now some 4,000 Virginians at Harper's Ferry, 10,000 at Richmond, and 2,500 at Norfolk, it will not be long before the two States together can concentrate in Baltimore a body of 50,000 men. Right away, then, a column of 25,000 or 30,000 Northern men should be thrown into Baltimore to occupy it, and prevent its occupation by the enemy. The next move should be a forward one to drive all the armed secessionists out of the State, and over into Virginia, and then the government would be ready for a similar movement across that State. But the occupation of Baltimore by a Union army without delay is indispensable to the safety of Washington.

THE BLOCKADE -The government is taking most energetic measures to carry out the blockade of the ports of the seceded States. All the available war vessels are put into service. Mer cantile steamers are also taken up, and such as are not used for purposes of transportation are being fitted out as gunboats, to cruise off the coast and run up shallow waters. In a few days, therefore, the ports of the seceded States. from Baltimore to New Orleans, will be effectually closed. When this is done, and the line of the Potomac guarded by a strong corps d'armée of 100,000 men, the rebellion may be safely allowed to sting itself to death, unless more energetic means of crushing it be resolved on and carried out.

### NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express-Political Feeling in California-Interesting from the Mines in Oregon-Indian Troubles in Kansas, &c., &c., &c. FORT KEARNY, April 25, 1861.

The pony express passed here at half-past twelve A. M. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13-3 40 P. M. Arrived the 13th, steamer Golden Gate, from Panama Sailed on the 14th, steamer St. Louis for Pagama, with 300 passengers and \$850,000 in treasure for New York. The following cabin passengers sailed in addition to the list forwarded by the last express:——Mrs. Foold and infant, C. F. McClune, J. W. Freely and wife, Mrs. Colonel Baker, Mrs. Barnes, A. Isancey, J. H. Brown, Dr. Moore, H. L. Fucker, G. L. White and S. Fitz-

gerald.
The ship Great Republic sailed for Liverpool on the 12th

gerau.

The ship Great Republic salied for Liverpool on the 12th. The Radiant, reported grounded in San Francisco harbor, was got off unharmed, and will sail soon for England.

The ship Mary Robinson has been chartered for a general cargo for New York.

Since the last express the trade have made free purchases of coffee, prices continuing firm, and the stock well controlled atthe close. Case goods, carriers, spirits, wines and French goods, have also received somewhat more than usual attention, and markets generally at the close of the week were in a more satisfactory condition than since the commencement of the late rains.

The weather is fine and the roads are improving rapidly. The rivers are slowly falling. There are still considerable sales of wheat, flour and barley, at the recently declared rates

There has been but little State news since the last ex-

press started.

The Legislature has been considering the Cath School bill, which proposes to divide the public set moneys of the State, allowing the Catholics to use a tien to establish separate schools of their own, on ground that the present school system is essentially testant. One hundred and forty thousand people pet for the passage of such a inw, and the bill is very war advocated, but it can hardly pass. The prospect is this question is to assume much importance in our smolities.

politics.

The last pony express dates, April I, bring accounts of the scession movements in New Mexico and Arizona. Californians take alively interest in these adjoining ferritories, and if the general government makes an effort to maintain the authority over them plenty of volunteers of extreme political views, tavorable to each section of the Union, will be ready to emigrate South, and participate in the chances for another kansas turmoil.

The Supreme Court has decided the act changing the thal of Porace Smith, for murdering the printer Newell, from San Francisco to Placer county, to be constitutional; so the accused will be allowed virtually to choose his own judge and jury.

wn judge and jury.
The first of a new line of steamers, to be established The first of a new line of steamers, to be established between San Frencesco and the western ports of Mexico, is advertised to sail May 1. Several of the steamers recently soln by the Pacific Mail Company to Holliany and Find, are to be employed in this line ultimately, it trade with Mexico opens as auspiciously as was acticipated. Oregon dates received per steamer are to the 5th inst. and Victoria Sah.

The Oregon papers are filled with exciting account from the Nez Perce gold mines, where it is said there is room for five thousand miners to make eight to twenty ollars per day.

About 800 men have passed through Portland this sea-

The papers express much indignation because Congress at down the Oregon war claim from aix to less than There is nothing of Importance from Washington Terri

The accounts from the British Columbia mines report

The Oregon pack trains were arriving every day.

fary act, and allows goods to cross the lines at the same rate of duty as at New Westminster. The exploring party sent out to discover a pass acrost the Cascades, south of Mount Ranier, had returned with out having accomplished the object.

### Destructive Fire at Elmira.

A destructive tire occurred at flavana last night Observatory Block, owned by Chas Cook, valued at \$10,000 being destroyed. The printing office, two dry goods and one grocery store, a saloon, and several offices were among the places consumed. The library of the People's Collego, valued at \$20,000, was also destroyed. Whole loss, \$25,000; about \$6,000 covered by insurance.

### Markets.

Flour advanced: superfine at \$5 25 a \$5 50. Wheat advanced: superfine at \$5 25 a \$5 50. Wheat advanced: sales 4,000 bushels at \$25c. White, \$1 40 a \$1 50. Core advanced: sales 4,000 bushels at \$25c. Whitekey steady at 18c. a 185c.

RENEFIT FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. on Monday evening a performance will be given at Laure Keene's Theatre for the benefit of the families of the New York Volunteers. All the members of the company have most generously tendered their services for the oc casion. The entire receipts of the evening will be deli vered to the proper committee, no expenses being de ducted. This announcement will no doubt be amply suffi cient to crowd the house from pit to dome.

### City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir—Under the head of "Brutal Assault upon a Child," in this day's issue, there is a slight error; the name is John Ga Nun, aged six years. He is not at the point of death, there is a fair chance for his recovery. His mother is a widow, and of course much distressed.

JOSEPH MURPHY, M. D.

### THE FLAG ON GRACE CHURCH.

The irrepressible Stars and Stripes reached their max rum height on Thursday last, when they were displayed from the topmost pinnacle of Grace Church, in Broadway Iwo young painters, named William O'Do of an immense concourse of people assembled in the street below, watching the proceeding. When it is understood that to effect this some nimble climbing along a lightning rod had to be done, it will be granted that the achievement was not one to be sneezed at. The flag staff was fastened to the cross, a distance of some 260

# THE WAR.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTS PAGE! Cedar street side of the Post Office. Precisely at ten A M. General John A Dix appeared on the roof sof the office,

end addressed the assemblage as follows:-

FALLOW-CITZERS—I regretted to see it announced in the morning papers that I was to come here to make a speech. I sasare you that I have no such intention whatspeech I share you that I was to come here to make a speech I share you that I have no such intention whatever. The time for speech[f] in has passed; that for action has come—(great theoring)—prompt, vigorous, curnest action (Cheres) I came here at the request of my old associates on an acceptance. sction (Cheers) I came here at the request of my old associates, on an occasion alike honorable to their patriotism and spirit; and I will now speak to you my purpage in the briefest manner. When my association with you ceased, some three my association with you ceased, some three meths from the present time, that glorious high had been reputiated by one of the states of the Union, and some time seter six of the other States of the Union, and some time seter six of the other States to the deas of others, I can say that this intelligence to the present mem rice connected with one of the mount the precises memories connected with one of the most giorlous barners that over floated over a free people has only had the effect to endoer it still more to our people. (Cheers ) Trejone to see this banner floating over this venerable edifice which was an eloquent witness of the (useds) I rejoic to see has banner hosting over this venerable onifice which was an eloqueat withess of the great events in the history of our city, from the Declaration of Independence to the time when the last departing soldlers were seen in the streets. I speak from personal knowledge, when I say it will find over true and faithful men; and may we not hope, gentlemen, that under the tayor of Providence, the blessings which were for so man, years invoked within these once conservated walls upon our beoved country will be reflected crated wails upon our be oved country will be reflected upon the time honored banner, and nerve our bears, while it shall flust over this ancient house of prayer, to defend and uphose it as the living emblem of our cational Union.

Gea. Dis retired after his speech

Gen. Dir retired after his species, and the record called for some more words from members of his department who were present but no one voluntered to favor them with any remarks, and after a few more discharges from the big gun the crowd dispersed. The flag is of beautiful manufacture, twenty by thirty feet in size, and now warves gracefully from the Central street side of the Post Office. The flags aff is surmounted by a golden eagle, and is painted white.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The uniforms and equipments of the recruits of the Thirteenth (Brecklyn) regiment, who were necessarily left behind on Tuesday from the lack of these indispensables, are under way. It is expected that the men will be ready to leave to join their comrades on Sunday. It is believed that the Twenty eighth regiment wiffleave at the name

The Fourteenth regiment is expected to leave some time next reck.
Comes have teen received by the Seventieth to hild itself in readings for marching orders.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTERES.
At a joint meeting of the Board of Representatives and
Truestees of the Bro kinn Fire Department, held last
evening, at Frieman's Hall, it was resolved to raise a
found for the benefit of the families of the volunteer firemen who have left the city in defence of the national capital. A committee was appointed to raise to
the naccessary furds and distribute the same immediately, so
that none might suffer.

### BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The work at the Navy Yard is proceeding with great rapidity. Yesterday the steam tug Vankoe was desnatched to join the blockade of the Southern portshaving been armed with two heavy guns. She is rather a rough looking specimen of a man-of war, but is quite equal to the duty required of her, considering the sort of enemy she may have to deal with. Her place was taken by the steamer Quaker City, which was being fitted with two thirty-two pounders, and the Empire City was lying in the stream, waiting to take her place for a similar purpose. These two vessels will be employed on the same service as the Yankee. Another steams called the Dawn, introded for the same service, was lyin,

although the industrial and armed.

The Hunisville, a screw steamer which had been taken into the dry dock, was taken out yesterday afternoon. She has been completely recoppored and her machinery thorough repaired, to effect which a large force of workmen were engaged on her night and day. She will be armed like the others.

The roofing has been marrly all removed from over the Roaneke. Dieparatory to rigging her. The Wabash is

Rosnoke, preparatory to rigging her. The Wabash nearly ready for sea, and the work of rigging the Sava onh goes on bravely.

The fire frigate Niagara, which took the Japanese em-

bassy home, is expected from Boston in a day or two. She is said to be in good condition, and as she has he e-full armament on board, very little will be required to place her in condition to enable her to take her part in he pending struggle. THE REV. MR. SMITH ON THE WAR.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, now chaplain of the Twelfth regiment, has reached this city from Annapolis with despatches, and will preach in the chapel on Broadway, corner of Thirty-fourth street, on Sunday, the 28th lust. at quarter to eleven o'clock A. M. and half-past seven P.

## He will communicate matters of imports

MORE TRANSPORTS CHARTERED. The steamship: Augusta, Woodhull; Star of the South, Kearney; Florida, Crowell, of S. L. Mitchill's Savannah line, are chartered in the United States, and are ready. The Rosnoke took on board eight hundred barrels. The Thomas Swann, the Patapaco and Locust Point lay at

the foot of Westry street, and probably will be chartered. The steamships R. R. Culver and Ariel will probably be pere early this morning, the latter stopped at Fort Mouroe

for orders.

THE KEDAR AS A TRANSPORT. Yesterday berths were fitted up for one thousand men been chartered by the government. The bunks are ranged along the entire length of the ship, between decks, from stem to stern, and there is space enough down the middle to fit up two more rows, capable of containing five hunared more, if necessary; but this was not contemplate vesterday. The bunks consist of four tiers, and vet there is ample beight between each tier, from the loftiness of the between decks. The arrangements for venti-

A great quantity of stores was taken on board yesterday, among which were a large num ber of cases containing medicines, and others of glassware, for the medical department at Washington. Several barrels of beef were also added to the stores previously taken on board. Among the cogo were a number of cattle, belonging to the Commission of the c

The steam gunboat Monticello, Captain Gager, loft the Navy Yard on Thursday, as an esport to the steamers Parkersburg and Daylight. The latter will lay off Cape May

to await the appearance of the Mouticello. The steamship Mount Vergon, which arrived on Thurs day evening from Portland, has been chartered by the government and gone to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to be fitted out as a gunboat.

The steamship Roanoke has barths fitted up to accom odate about 1,500 men. She has fires banked and ready to proceed at any moment.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION. There was a prayer meeting in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth avenue and Twen tieth street, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, with spe cial reference to the present troubles of the country. The ladies of this church have formed themselves in

an association for the relief of the wounded soldiers, and

yesterday morning, after the prayer meeting, about a hundred of them were engaged with the needs and the dwarf making linen and lint bandages for the binding and dressing of wounds, &c. THE WAR FEELING AT OSWEGG.

Oswego, April 26, 1861.

Captain O'Brien's company started for Elmira this morning. They are the first from here, and are sturds looking men. Thousands assembled to see them off Three other companies are ready to leave At a small gathering of citizens this afternorn \$1,600 was subscribed on the spot to equip and furnish side

arms for officers. THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

We learn that that the Massachusetts regiments have adopted as their uniform the "Garibald!"-a tri-colored one of the best fabrics for soldiers wear that we yet seen. They are manufactured by the Maverick len Company, and controlled by Pierce, Bros. & Co.,

MOVEMENTS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BEDFORD, April 26, 1861. A Union meeting at Bedford station this afternoon, or the occasion of raising the flag, was addressed by Sendtor Hall, John Jay, Rev. M. Bogg, of the Episcopal church Rev. Mr. Ferris, Dr. Woodcock, Dr. Shores, Mr. Hart, Captain of the Bedford company; Mr. Brown, of the Cro ton Falls company, and others.

On motion of Mr. Jay, a committee was appointed raise a volunteer fund, to which he subscribed \$1,000 The committee were directed to report at an adjourne neeting, at Bedford village, next week. Arrangement were made for a meeting of ladies to not in concert will those of New York to morrow at four o'clock. A large meeting will be held at Mount Kisco also, in to town of Bedford.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT ALBANY.

The Board of State Officers held a meeting tols more ng, but nothing of general interest transpired. Two hundred and fifty boxes of muskers were received o-day from Springdeld, containing 5,020 arms, and war

forwarded to the Emira deput. Thirteen additional companies were encolled at head